

As the author remarks, there can be no doubt that Gauss recognized the sphere of philosophy in investigating the foundations of mathematics, and it is interesting to note that he opposed Kant's view that space is merely a creation of our senses. While Gauss's part in the development of the complex number was probably of relatively more importance, it is pointed out that he made substantial contributions to the modern theory of real numbers. The somewhat controversial subject of the priority of different writers with regard to the former seems on the whole to be treated impartially, although Argand is given less credit than some would doubtless accord him.

It is worth noting that Gauss himself recognized the somewhat unsatisfactory character of his first proof of the existence of roots of an algebraic equation. Any comments on Ostrowski's discussion would seem more appropriate in connection with Fraenkel's criticism of the original proof.

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ERRATA.

- Vol. XXVI, p. 292, formula (22): Instead of $D=2(n-1)\dots$
read $D = -2(n-1)\dots$.
- , p. 293, formula (25): The denominator of the last integral in the value for x should be s^2 ; and, in the value for y , s^3 .
- Vol. XXVII, p. 11, line 6 of § 1: Instead of the words *of all functions* read *of all bounded functions*.
- , p. 11, formula (2): Add after the formula $(a < y < b)$.
- , p. 17, line 17: Add after the last sentence the sentence: In order to make sure that the integral (1) shall belong to the class $[f]$, it is necessary to assume also that $K(x, y) - K(x, a)$, considered as a function of x , belongs to that class for every value of y .
- , p. 326: Professor R. L. Borger desires to withdraw, at least tentatively, the theorem he announced on this page, on account of a flaw in the proof near the bottom of page 327, which was called to his attention by Dr. T. H. Gronwall.
- , p. 364, line 17: Instead of $m = -9$ read $m = -91$.
- , p. 385, last line: Instead of Granier read Garnier.